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The Columbian Balance, and Repository.

"HAIL SACRED POLITY, BY FREEDOM REAR'D !
"HAIL SACRED FREEDOM, WHEN BY LAW RESTRAIN'D !"
BEATTIE.

HUDSON, (New-York) TUESDAY, July 26, 1803.

Original Essays.

Hither the products of your closet-labors bring,
Enrich our columns, and instruct mankind.

FOR THE BALANCE.

A POLITICAL CATECHISM.

Question. WHAT is liberty ?

Answer. Liberty is an angel ; she is the first-born of heaven ; she is a goddess ; and all who refuse to worship her, are unworthy to breathe the vital air.

Q. Is this godd-ss visible ?

A. She is always invisible to man in *civil society ;* eye hath not seen her ; nor can *civilised* man fully conceive what she is. The *savage*, ah, the *savage*, only, knows her charms, and quaffs bowls of nectar from her hands.*

Q. Since liberty is invisible, how is it known that she really exists ?

A. Her existence is known by a supernatural, or rather a *preternatural* afflatus or inspiration ;—and it is also known from the works of her hands.

Q. Have some men been favoured with extraordinary measures of this afflatus or inspiration ?

A. Yes ; there have been *apostles* of liberty—sublimated souls, who panted with unutterable fervor for a near communion with the goddess ;—such were the French philosophists ; such also were Robespierre, Marat, Danton, and hundreds of others, in the French republic, who fired with the holy zeal of liberty, sacrificed millions of human victims at her shrine.

Q. What are the *works* of liberty, which manifest her existence ?

A. The works of liberty, which manifest her existence, are very many and very wonderful to tell. In Republican France, above all countries, the works of liberty have appeared, in numbers and sublimity, such as to excite a most pleasing astonishment :—*there* a pretty *prostitute*, dressed in white, was enthroned in a temple as the representative of the goddess, and was worshipped by that *enlightened* people—*There* there was paid a due tribute to the goddess liberty ; not of silver and gold, but of the lives of miriads of men, women and children.—How august was the scene, when liberty, in the full exercise of her prerogatives, erected a thousand *Bastiles ;* when blood flowed from guillotines, like rivers ; when the groans and wailings of *reprobates*, met with the mockery and derision they deserved ; when the waters of the river Loire were discoloured with blood and choaked with human corses ; when *sans-culottes* took rank of nobles, and rent the air with shouts of *vive la liberté !*——*Ca ira* was resounded over the wide-spread gallic regions ; *ca ira* was responded, in this country, by every friend of the equal rights of man.——Ah, that was a glorious day ! —Never was liberty so triumphant ; never were her works so manifest.

Q. What are your ideas of the liberty of political opinion.

A. I glory in it as the birth-right of every free-born American ; it is dearer than life itself :—stripped of *that*, I should feel myself a slave—a grovelling worm of the dust.

Q. Wherein *consists* the liberty of political opinion ?

A. The liberty of political opinion consists in *this*, that every man, nay, that every woman and child, in the United States, have free permission to think as the leaders of the democrats think :—and I boldly aver, and will maintain it, that any act or edict, that should contravene this liberal construction of the liberty of political opinion, would be an act of "political intolerance," both "despotic and wicked."

Q. What are the peculiar privileges belonging to those whose political opinions are perfectly orthodox ?

A. They are cherished in the bosom of our holy church ; all their *moral* offences are blotted out, or covered with the mantle of charity ; their follies and weaknesses are never marked against them : —to them exclusively belongeth the privilledge of eligibility to offices of all grades, from the highest to the lowest.

Q. What are the penalties to be inflicted on those who fall into a licentiousness respecting political opinion, so far forth as to presume to think for themselves ?

A. They are to be excommunicated ; they are to be anathamitised ;—all their former services are to be buried under a torrent of holy execration against their abominable heresy :—they are to be chased from whatever offices they had held ; and their removal from office is to be instantly followed by gibbetting their characters.

*See the writings of Rosseau, the Abbe Raynall, Godwin, &c.

Q. Is such a "procedure" justified by respectable *precedents?*

A. It is: the republics, both in France and England; the reigns of the Edwards, and the Henrys,—of Richard third—of queen Mary—of the whole line of the Stuarts—and also the records of the star-chamber, furnish a variety of precedents in favour of such a compulsory *uniformity*—precedents, which had been buried under the rust of time, and are therefore venerable for their antiquity.

Q. What is liberty of speech?

A. It is the liberty of speaking well of the present administration, (Mr. Burr excepted) and of all who have obtained, or shall obtain offices under it, in whatever ways or by whatever means.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

Selected.

FROM THE CHARLESTON COURIER.

WHAT Doctor Johnson is related by Boswell to have said of Foote, the celebrated mimic, may be applied with some truth to the democrats. "If you get him pinned up in a corner, (said the Doctor) he "is still sure to escape—he is sure either "to slip between your legs or leap over "your head." Thus it is with them, when they find one line of conduct unpalatable to the people, they immediately assume another, making up the deficiency of principle and wisdom with cunning, or as the old fable has it, eking out the lion's hide with the fox's tail.

It must be remembered that the party to which we allude did, one and all, with their whole might oppose the adoption of the federal constitution: That after it was adopted, they incessantly opposed the persons whose wisdom and industry had carried it through: That the head of that party, in a letter to a foreigner, stigmatized it by the name of an anglo-monarcho aristocratic government, and other terms of contempt and dislike—and that every thing the party dare to do has been done to fritter it away. It must be remembered that the name of Federalist, which the party endeavour to have considered as a term of vile reproach, was the name bestowed on the friends and forwarders of that constitution; and that the term Anti-Federalist speaks for itself, being assumed by them when they did not think it their interest, as they do now, to conceal their hostility to it. It must be remembered, for many months have not elapsed since the words federal, federalist, and federalism were never mentioned unaccompanied with the worst kind of reproach, or by wishes for their destruction—such as "antifederalism triumphant"—"the sun of federalism has set"—"an infamous federal meeting," &c. &c.!! And surely it can never be forgotten, that Washington was the perpetual, never failing theme of their reproach, censure, invective and abhorrence. Can the invectives poured forth upon that illustrious character, in certain papers, whose names we purposely omit, by persons enjoying the favour, the patronage and the rewards of that party, and the great man who heads it, be forgotten by Americans? Can the rewards bestowed upon the author of the *Prospect before Us* be forgotten? Can it possibly be overlooked or lost, in the short space of a few months, that the people were supposed to be so harped up to the tune of anti-federalism, (that is to say to hostility to federalism) by the acts of the party, that the son-in-law of the trustee of that constitution—of the man who is bound by his official duty to support and preserve it—of its chief magistrate—in a word, of our President, thought it good policy to state, in a cajoling address to a district which he wished to represent, that he would have the constitution altered.

In the end, however, they found themselves mistaken, they found that they were going too far—that the people neither fell in with their opinions, nor sympathised with their unnatural hatreds—that after all they loved Washington & the federal constitution. Then what do they do? Why, like an army of well trained soldiers, they wheel about, to the tap of a drum from head-quarters—"To the right about face! quick march," is the word—and the whole anti-federal line, from St. Mary's to St. Croix, in a forced march retreat and endeavour to push their adversaries by surprise from the strong holds of federalism, and to take post there themselves. To speak less figuratively, they now assert—only reflect upon it reader! that they are the only true friends of federalism. And they also speak—readers again reflect upon it—and chatter about the wikedness of those (meaning the federalists) who would destroy the federal constitution—the constitution of the great and illustrious WASHINGTON—What a set! that of the whole host of them who wrote publickly, and privately inveighed against that saviour of his country, TOM PAINE, aye reader, even TOM PAINE himself, is the only one who has the sincerity still to avow his abhorence and contempt for WASHINGTON. Thus then, toss them up as you will, they will still fall upon their legs, like that green-eyed, spring-nail'd, velvet paw'd, demure, infidious, four-legged brother philosopher, whom they so intimately resemble in temper and disposition.

Communication.

A READER of the Balance, in the second Ode communicated from Lee, (Mass.) has remarked the following lines, the two last of which he thinks to be very incorrect in point of sentiment.

"See on Albion's boasted isle,
"Sorrow heaves the breast of toil;
"*Slavery there in triumph reigns,*
"*Millions slumber o'er their chains.*"

In *this* land of boasted freedom, there are nearly six hundred thousand slaves, who are bought and sold like cattle: in the island of Great-Britain, there is much poverty, much beggary, contrasted with boundless wealth and luxury; but there is *there* no *slavery*—the moment a negro slave lands on that island, he is *free*.—The government of Great-Britain is partly monarchical, partly aristocratical, and partly *democratical*. The king himself is bound by fixed laws; and the people are not vassals or slaves, as in an absolute monarchy; but they are *subjects*, and are possessed of many invaluable rights and privileges. Would the writer wish that the "millions" in the British island, who are "slumbering o'er their chains," should, as lately in France, arise in all their dreadful might, destroy the present government, and become a democracy?—Alas! they once tried this experiment, to their infinite cost: and if they should try it again, another Cromwell, or another Bonaparte, would soon fill the throne of George.

Balance Closet.

THE REIGN OF TERROR.

IT is with reluctance that we again mention the trial of the junior editor of this paper. A communication in the Bee of last week, must be our apology. One great object of the writer of that communication seems to be, to convince the public, that the trial of Croswell was *impartial*. Why that point should be so much laboured, before any impeachment either against the Chief Justice or the Attorney-General was preferred, is extraordinary. Was there something which whispered the writer, that the public were not satisfied with the mode in which the trial was conducted? The solicitude of this writer speaks a language too plain to be misunderstood.

For ourselves, we frankly confess we dare not speak all the truth. We dare not say what we think. We scarcely dare to give a correct history of this trial, lest it should be the occasion of a new indictment. We are well convinced, that the author of the communication in the Bee, is determined on the destruction of the Balance; and that in future, as heretofore, he will personally and officially use all

the means in his power to effect this darling object. And as he has thus far succeeded in establishing the doctrine, that TRUTH ITSELF IS A LIBEL, it is natural that we should take a view of our situation, and not court impending ruin. And if hereafter, even upon subjects peculiarly interesting to the general welfare, we speak with some degree of obscurity, we entreat our friends not to condemn us.—When they are informed that every word we print, is carefully examined, and that if it will bear prosecution, an indictment is sure to follow, and that the truth will operate as a strong inducement to prosecute, we trust they will not withdraw their patronage, if they do not always see vice in office pourtrayed in its disgusting deformity—if they do not see tyranny stripped of the stolen garb of patriotism, and set with its tools before the public, for just indignation—in fine, if sometimes we seem to forget that oppression is covering us like a mist, let it be remembered, that we have families—that we have children; and that to cherish that noble independence which was once the boast of an American press, is now closely allied to disgrace, destruction and misery.

"It is one of the most salutary convictions (says the Bee correspondent) which has at any time taken place." We are well aware that no pains will be spared to produce a belief that this declaration is correct. But when the public is informed, that the charge for which Croswell was tried, had been made in almost every federal paper on the continent, and acknowledged in various democratic ones, before it was mentioned in the Wasp—that in Virginia, where it was first made (but where the TRUTH *may be given in evidence*) the Jeffersonians have been openly and repeatedly challenged to try the truth of the charge in a court of justice; and that no prosecution has ever been commenced there—they will at once see why the prosecution was begun in the state of New-York. We cannot speak plainer. The hand of persecution is raised aloft.—The vengeance of power is thundering over our heads.

It is not for us, in the present state of things to enquire what the *law* really is. This it is the peculiar province of the Supreme Court to investigate. We await the issue, under a confidence that the members of that Bench are devoted to justice and liberty—have *really* and *in truth* left their party feelings at its foot-stool; and will at least *hesitate* before they lay the liberty of the press prostrate in the dust.

But let us hope that no indictment will follow, if we should speak with truth of the *motives*, which have influenced a resort to a law which, according to our adversaries, adopts this principle, "*that the greater the truth, the greater is the libel.*" We will, for argument sake, suppose this doctrine correct. Let us here then entreat those who have *memories*, to recollect what was said three years ago against the Sedition Act. That act differed from the common law, under which Croswell was tried, in three material points.

First. It permitted the truth to be given in evidence as a justification.

Secondly. It limited the discretion of the judge as to the amount of the fine.

Thirdly. It limited his discretion as to the term of imprisonment.

This act was bitterly condemned by the very men who have commenced and countenanced the present prosecution under the common law, which is different from the Sedition in these three points; but in no other respect whatever. The Sedition Law expired. By the common law the liberty of the press is now to be tested. And what, we ask—nay, we entreat every honest man to ask his own judgment, what have we gained? Why is it that those who were apparently so much alarmed at the mild provisions of the Sedition Law, now have recourse to the Common Law, the doctrines of which are, in this respect, so odious—so detestable—so inconsistent with public liberty? What is become of the anxiety of the patriots who three years ago wept and wailed when falshood was punished? What is become of them now, when the arm of up-start power is raised to crush the truth? Alas! there is not one of them to be found. Their patriotism has evaporated. Their attachment to the liberty of the press has melted into "thin air." Securely seated in offices, the reward of hypocrisy, they feel no concern for the public liberty. Nay, it is necessary for them, to keep their places, that they too join in endeavoring to smother the truth, lest their own unworthiness should be published to the world.—Thus every minion of power is arrayed and armed against the liberty of free enquiry. It is to the good sense and patriotism of THE PEOPLE then that we appeal. Let them ponder upon the gross, the palpable abandonment of principle which disgraces many men now in power; and they will see that ambition has clothed itself in the mantle of plain republicanism—that inordinate lust of office has been too long concealed under the cloak of patriotism—that the love of liberty so much boasted of, has been only a stepping-stone to the attainment of power, to be used for the worst of purposes—in short, that the rights of the people have been abandoned and betrayed.

In consequence of the false and unfair statement in the Bee, we shall commence an impartial history of the trial in our next.

The writer of the communication above referred to, is very careful not to mention that Croswell was debarred from the privilege of giving the truth in evidence on his trial. This is truly characteristic. The Bee has two maxims—*First*, to tell as many falshoods as possible—*Second*, never to tell the truth.

When the Sedition Law was in force, federal printers felt perfectly indifferent about it, as it merely punished *falsoods*.—Now that the common law doctrine is enforced, democrats are equally indifferent, because it punishes nothing but *truth*, and they have therefore little to fear.

The following *insolent* and *abusive* toasts, drank on the late anniversary of our Independence, appear in the Aurora, the only paper, over which Mr. Jefferson pretends to have absolute controul.

"The liberty of the Press—may the man who would attempt to invade it, be loaded with the dishonor and resentment of the American people. 3 cheers."

"The freedom of the Press, the great palladium of our liberties—may the tyrants that dare infringe it, meet the execration of all good men. 3 cheers."

"The press free from any tyrannic clogs, may the only touchstone by which to try its merit be the support of freemen. 3 cheers."

Another of the same sort, from an eastern democratic paper—

"The liberty of the Press, made *sacred* by our constitution—may it never be violated."

More still—from the Centinel of Freedom—

"The Press—may the spirit of freemen support its liberty, and the *frowns of public opinion* correct its licentiousness."

"Freedom of speech, freedom of the press and of religion—downfall to all those who oppose them."

"If 'twere no treason," we could hardly refrain from giving it as our opinion, that the following is one of the best Epigrams we have lately seen. It is copied from the *Middletown Gazette*.

"EPIGRAM—*On the celebration of the 4th of July by the Democrats at the Jail in Hartford, Conn.*

"How comes it, (says Jack to his messmate one morn)
"While our Feds take the field and your skulking-holes scorn,
"That the Demos, who bluster as how they'd prevail,
"One by one, like *Deserters*, steal off to the jail?
"Pray, shipmate, unriddle this wond'rous affair"—
"Nothing plainer (says Tom)—*half the party live there.*"

We are always charmed with the original matter in the Newark Centinel of Freedom; and tho' we cannot make many extracts, still we must, now and then, snatch a small sprig to grace our paper. The following is genuine democratic poetry, and appears, with much more like it, in the Centinel of a late date:—

"Sun is the Planet illumines our earth,
"Anger's a passion conducive to wrath;
"Liberty for, brave Columbians fought,
"Laurel's the branch that shows victory got."

This beats Mitchell's "Proem" and "Congee."

A very respectable paper, has recently made its appearance at Newburyport, Mass. entitled the "NEW-ENGLAND REPERTORY." Dr. John Park is its editor. It bears every mark of *federalism*. White paper—new types—accurate workmanship, and editorial talents, shew clearly that it is a work very different from those *black vehicles* of still blacker politics, the Jeffersonian papers of the day. We trust, the people of New-England will not be backward in supporting the Repertory.

Agricultural.

FROM THE AMERICAN MUSEUM.

ON SHEARING LAMBS.

THE following fact is recommended to the attention of farmers: a few weeks ſince were ſhorn in the town of Stratham, ſtate of New-Hampſhire, from nine lambs, twelve pounds of wool—a good part of which would make yarn fit for almoſt any uſe. Did this practice become general, it would, while it relieved the animal from a cumbrous load, be to the owner a valuable ſaving. In the ſtate of New-Hampſhire, there are, on an average, one thouſand lambs to each town: theſe lambs, if ſhorn, would yield, at the above rate, about fourteen hundred pounds of wool; that wool might make two thouſand eight hundred yards of cloth, which would be worth nine hundred dollars.

Philadelphia, Aug. 18, 1803.

Monitorial Department.

To aid the cauſe of virtue and religion.

FOR THE BALANCE.

MYTHOLOGY OF THE EAST INDIANS.

MENU, the ſon of Brahma, thus begins his addreſs to the ſages of the Eaſt, who conſulted him on the formation of the world.

"The world, ſays Menu, was all darkneſs, undiſcernable, undiſtinguiſhable, altogether as in a profound ſleep; till the ſelf exiſtent, inviſible God, making it manifeſt with five elements and other glorious forms, perfectly diſpelled the gloom.—He, deſiring to raiſe up various creatures by an emanation from his own glory, firſt created the waters, and impreſſed them with a power of motion: by that power was produced a golden egg, blazing like a thouſand ſuns, in which was born Brahma, ſelf exiſting, the great parent of all rational beings. The waters are called *nara*, ſince they are the offſpring of *Nera*, and thence was *Narrayana* named, becauſe his firſt *ayana*, or moving, was on them.

"That which is the inviſible cauſe, eternal, ſelf-exiſting, but unperceived, becoming maſculine from neuter, is celebrated among all creatures by the name of Brahma. That God, having dwelled in the egg, through revolving years, himſelf meditating on himſelf, divided it into two equal parts; and from thoſe halves formed the heavens and the earth, placing in the midſt of the ſubtile ether the eight points of the world, and the permanent receptacle of waters."

There are cogent reaſons, excluſive of the teſtimony of the Sacred Book, to induce a belief that the *Eaſt* was the *cradle* of man, or that he *there* begun his exiſtence:—and the foregoing Indian account of the creation, which had been derived from immemorial tradition, bears a reſemblance to the following paſſages of ſcripture.

The firſt of Geneſis, "than which a ſublimer paſſage never flowed or will flow from any pen," declares, "In the beginning God created the heavens and the earth. And the earth was without form, and void; and darkneſs was upon the face of the deep: and the ſpirit of God moved upon the face of the waters; and God ſaid: let there be light—and there was light." The Apoſtle Peter ſpeaks of the word of God producing the earth, "ſtanding out of the water, and in the water." And the goſpel of John begins with theſe words, "In the beginning was the Word and the Word was with God, and the Word was God. All things were made by him," &c.——Thus the earlieſt tradition accords, tho' in an obſcure manner with divine revelation.

Miscellany.

SARATOGA SPRINGS.

A NUMBER of years ago, there was publiſhed, at Philadelphia, the following account of experiments actually made on the mineral waters of Saratoga.

A young turkey, held a few inches above the water in the crater of the lower ſpring, was thrown into convulſions in leſs than half a minute; and, gaſping, ſhewed ſigns of approaching death: but on removal from that place and expoſure to the freſh air, it revived and became lively.

A ſmall dog, put into the ſame cavity, and made to breathe the contained air, was in leſs than one minute thrown into convulſive motions—made to pant for breath—and laſtly to loſe entirely the power to cry or move; when taken out, he was too weak to ſtand; but ſoon, in the common air, acquired ſtrength enough to riſe and ſtagger away.

A trout recently caught, and briſkly ſwimming in a pail of brook water, was carefully put into a veſſel juſt filled from the ſpring: the fiſh was inſtantly agitated with violent convulſions, gradually loſt the capacity to move and poize itſelf, grew ſtupid and inſenſible, and in a few minutes was dead.

A candle repeatedly lighted and let down near the ſurface of the water, was ſuddenly extinguiſhed, and not a veſtige of light or fire remained on the wick.

The aforementioned experiments (this writer obſerves) nearly correſpond with thoſe uſually made in Italy, at the famous Grotto del Cani, for the entertainment of travellers; as mentioned by Keyſler, Addiſon, and others.

A bottle filled with the water and ſhaken, emits ſuddenly a large quantity of ærial matter, that either forces out of the cork, or makes a way beſide or through it, or burſts the veſſel.

A quantity of wheaten flour, moiſtened with this water, and kneaded into dough, when made into cakes and put into a baking pan, roſe, during the application of heat, into light and ſpungy bread, without the aid of yeaſt or leaven. From which it appears, (ſays the writer,) that the air extricated from the water, is preciſely ſimilar to that produced by ordinary fermentation.

The waters of the Saratoga Springs are very cold; whereas thoſe of New-Lebanon are warm; the *latter* are famous for having wrought cures, eſpecially in rheumatiſms, ſtiff joints, ſcabby eruptions, viſceral obſtructions and indigeſtions. To conſumptive people and to the conſtitutions or habits which are prone to inflamations, the mineral ſprings are ſaid to be prejudicial.

FROM THE PORT FOLIO.

DR. BARROW, in his excellent Eſſay on Education, remarks, that in "Sheridan's lectures on the art of reading," is a compliment to the Engliſh language ſo juſt, ſo claſſical, and ſo conſonant to his own ſentiments, that he cannot deny himſelf the ſatisfaction of quoting, nor the reader the benefit of peruſing it. On enquiry, it would be found, ſays he, that probably in no language in the world, have the vowels, dipthongs, ſemi-vowels and mutes, been ſo happily blended, and in ſuch due proportion to conſtitute the three great

powers of ſpeech: melody, harmony, and expreſſion. Upon a fair compariſon, it would appear that the French have emaſculated their tongue, by rejecting ſuch numbers of their conſonants, and made it reſemble one of their painted courtezans, adorned with frippery. That the German, by abounding too much in harſh gutturals and conſonants, has great ſize and ſtrength, like the ſtatue of Hercules Farneſe, but no grace. That the Roman, like the buſt of Antinous, is beautiful, indeed, but not manly. That the Italian has beauty, grace, and ſymmetry, like the Venus of Medicis, but is feminine; and that the Engliſh alone reſembles the ancient Greek, in uniting the three powers of ſtrength beauty, and grace, like the Appollo of Belvidere.

State Paper.

LOUISIANA.

MR. LIVINGSTON's MEMORIAL.

[CONTINUED.]

IT may, therefore, be ſaid that the colonies have from the United States, *lumber for nothing*. Should, on the contrary, a ſettlement be formed in Louiſiana for the ſupplying of that article, every expenſe and outſet of this eſtabliſhment, all the labour neceſſary to cut, ſaw, and tranſport it to the place where it is to be ſold, would be a real loſs for the nation, even admitting that the cutters and other men employed, ſhould take, as payment, molaſſes and rum; becauſe their labour would produce nothing to the nation.

But it is certain that Louiſiana could not furniſh a market for molaſſes or rum. It is only in N. England, (Northern States,) that thoſe articles are conſumed.—The inhabitants of the South prefer ardent ſpirits diſtilled from grain, apples, and peaches, to thoſe diſtilled from molaſſes.

On the ſuppoſition, therefore, that the planters ſupply themſelves with lumber, in a French colony, excluſively at Louiſiana, they could be forced to pay for it in money or objects of real value. If the right of ſupply is not excluſive, it is null, becauſe the labourer of a ſouthen climate cannot work as cheap as the robuſt ſon of the north.

It might be thought that molaſſes would ſtill find a market in New-England, though it were no longer the price of lumber.—It would be an error. They have no other reaſon to take it than its being offered them in exchange for an article for which they have few other markets. Let the colonies refuſe lumber, from the north, ſpirits from grain, apples, &c. will immediately be ſubſtituted to thoſe from ſugar, becauſe the price of rum would immediately be higher.—Then it will be that every ſort of commerce between them and the colonies will ceaſe, unleſs it be for proviſions, which they will neceſſarily require to be paid for in money, or in what will paſs in foreign markets, for money.

The ſecond reaſon why France ought not to get her lumber from Louiſiana, even though ſhe might do it, is, that, in caſe of war, ſuppoſing England ſhould preſerve her naval ſuperiority, no ſure calculations could be made upon receiving proviſions; and they could not be ſupplied from the United States, for that commerce, having been abandoned ſince the peace, thoſe whom it then employed have ſought other objects of induſtry; and ſaw-mills, erected to prepare that lumber, are out of uſe, and will not eaſily be ſet up again, at the renewal of hoſtilities, ſo that the misfortunes which are the conſequence of it would be doubly diſtreſſing to the colonies.

It is therefore very evident the colonizing of Louiſiana would, in a commercial point of view, be very injurous to France, becauſe it would employ capitals which would be more uſefully employed in the other colonies; becauſe thoſe capitals would lie dormant for ſeveral years, and becauſe admitting they ſhould become productive for individuals, they would add nothing to the national maſs, and would have no other effect than to lower the price of colonial produce, and leſſen the profits of their labour.

It might however be thought, that the poſſeſſion of Louiſiana would afford one more market to French manufactories, and thus compenſate the expenſe of the nation for its ſettlement. This queſtion deſerves a particular examination, and the proviſioning or the conſumption of French manufactures may relate either to the free or bond population.

If it be the free claſs that is to be muſtered by emigrants from France, it will be compoſed of that portion of the people, which not only could ſupport themſelves in France, but beſides, increaſe the national riches by their induſtry. For France is not overburthened by her population, and conſequently every emigration will form a vacuum ſomewhere, or abandoned ſome uſeful branch which will no longer be carried on. The emigrant carries away with him a portion of the general good, in the maſs of the productive labor of the mother country; he alſo carries away with him a portion of the capital, for he never goes with empty hands; and, as I have already obſerved, ten years muſt paſs away before his ſettlement produces beyond his firſt neceſſaries. He muſt, at the ſame time, live with the ſtricteſt economy, for having nothing to offer in exchange, he receives ſcarcely any thing from the mother country, and the nature of the ſouthern climates requires very few of the articles neceſſary in Europe. It is therefore, beyond all doubt, that, as to the preſent emigrant, the few articles furniſhed him by French manufactures will not cover the loſs which the nation will ſuſtain of his own labour; beſides, he will conſume much leſs in America than he would in France, and beſides his labour, the manufactures, who ſupplied his wants in both countries, will be a loſer by his emigration.

Black population will ſtill leſs contribute to the ſupport of French manufactures, becauſe the[illegible] conſumption in articles of dreſs is very ſmall; and even in South-Carolina it does not amount to more than forty livers a year for each negro. At Louiſiana, where the winter is ſtill leſs ſevere, it will be reduced in proportion; it will conſiſt in cotton, principally worked in the country, and ſtill more ſmuggled from the United States. But if the whole were brought from France, after deducting the raw materials which muſt be purch[illegible]ed, the whole profit of the French manufacturer will not amount to more than thirty livres for each negro, every year. Now, as each ſlave will coſt the nation 1000 livres, and as this capital would have produced, in France, at leaſt 10 per cent. in every other commerce or manufacture, the difference between 100 livres French produce, and 90 livres, produce of the Louiſiana clothing, gives the real loſs to be ſuſtained by the French in the firſt ten years, during which they can only, as I have ſaid before, ſupply their firſt wants, if ſo much; and as a certain number muſt die by the change of climate, and a number will run away, the real loſs of France on every ſlave imported and employed in Louiſiana muſt be 100 livres every year.

But if we add to this, the profit which this very ſlave could have furniſhed if tranſported to the iſlands, (and it is certain that all the ſlaves carried to Louiſiana are ſo many hands taken from the iſlands,) we ſhall find that the actual loſs of the nation, in the interruption of labour, will amount to upwards of 600 livres per annum; ſo that the firſt loſs of the nation, in the introduction of 1000 ſlaves to Louiſiana, will be 600,000 livres. It is true, that if peace continues, and, if in oppoſition to expectation, the colony ſhould proſper, the rich planters will make a great conſumption of French goods, but that of the ſlaves will ever be very ſmall, and their labour without profit, becauſe, as I have already obſerved, being employed to cultivate articles which the iſlands can more eaſily ſupply

for every demand, and the ſale of which is confined, by encreaſing the quantity, they will only leſſen the prices of thoſe commodities which is eſſential for France to keep high, becauſe ſhe poſſeſſes the moſt fertile iſlands. I know there is an opinion entertained by many, viz.

That French goods, on their way to the Miſſiſſippi, will ſink a market in the weſtern part of the U. S. The moſt complete ignorance of the navigation of that river could alone have given riſe to ſuch an opinion, which is likewiſe grounded on the ignorance of the wants of the inhabitants. It is certain that the wines of France are not fit for climates as hot as thoſe they muſt croſs before they arrive in the Weſtern States; that they are ſtill leſs ſuited to the means and taſte of the inhabitants, who are accuſtomed to their own liquors, ſuch as cider, beer, whiſkey, and peach brandy, the latter, with time becomes ſuperior to the beſt French brandy; ſo that inſtead of receiving thoſe articles through Louiſiana, they might themſelves ſupply the colony with them. As to the articles of glaſs and earthern ware, they are made in every part of the Weſtern States where raw materials are every where found. The demands for China ware are ſmall, but if they were large, French ware is too dear to hurt the ſale of China.

Large iron works are wrought on the ſpot and Engliſh hard ware has ſo well-known a ſuperiority over the French, that the latter would certainly remain unſold, if both were expoſed to market. The only articles which might perhaps, be introduced into the country, would be ſilks, cambricks, &c. and a few other articles of luxury. But even all theſe can never paſs through the river Miſſiſſippi. The dangerous navigation of the gulf, the long and expenſive diſtance to go againſt the current, the large capitals of the American and Engliſh merchants at Philadelphia, and the great improvements which are made every day in the roads and inland navigation, will cauſe land carriage to be preferred as far as the Ohio, and other rivers, whence they are carried to the ſettlement, eaſily and cheaply. It is a well known fact, that dry goods have been carried from Philadelphia to New-Orleans, by land, by that rout in preference to ſea carriage. It is therefore, viſionary to believe that goods from France will be carried that way; while the enterpriſing Engliſh, who have the right of navigating that river, and the prejudices of Americans in favour of their manufactures, never attempted to introduce their goods that way, becauſe they well know that they are more eaſily brought by Philad. and Baltimore. But ſhould France be deſirous of introducing, that way, more bulky articles into the weſtern ſtates, and accuſtom the inhabitants to their wines and manufactures, it could only be by putting New-Orleans into their hands, with the reſerve, that it ſhall ever be a free port for French veſſels and goods, without being ſubjected to any other duties than thoſe paid by the Americans. By this means, the American merchants, ſettled at New-Orleans, may be intereſted in their commerce; inſtead of going to England, their capitals will go to France: the latter will have all the advantages of a colony without the expence of ſupporting it, and the money which American activity obtained from the Spaniards would go to France, for England which has not the ſame means and which pays higher duties, could not ſupply thoſe goods at ſo low a rate.

But ſhould France on the other hand reſolve to keep the iſland, a great proportion of the capitals of the commerce of New-Orleans, which are eſpecially in the hands of the Engliſh and Americans, will naturally take the courſe which the United States ſhall fix, and that muſt be a rival place of commerce with New-Orleans, which being rid of the vexations conſequent upon a military government, at a diſtance from the ſovereign, will draw, in ſpite of all the diſadvantages of its ſituation, the whole commerce of which the other is at this day the centre.

The boundaries eſtabliſhed between Spain and the United States and very lately between the Engliſh and Spaniſh poſſeſſions, have deprived the inhabitants of Louiſiana of their fur trade, which it muſt be confeſt was not, nor ever could be, very important, as the peltry of the ſouth are of but little value, the few ſkins are of no import to commerce, as may be ſeen in the tables of importation of New-Orleans. Goods are ever to be tranſported from the Miſſiſſippi in the United States, that way.

In theſe conſiderations I have taken no account of the pains, expences, and loſs of men which are inſeparable from new ſettlements in a marſhy country, and a burning climate; the invaſion of Indians; the inſurrection of ſlaves; the inſubordination of troops; the abuſes committed by officers, remote from the ſovereign's vigilant eye. All theſe inconveniences united, or only a few of them, are enough to ſtop an undertaking, and ruin a ſettlement. A very important obſervation is, however, to be made, and that is of ſome weight. Many of thoſe who will carry their families to Louiſiana, obſerving that the land is as cheap on the American ſide, will prefer ſettling there even in time of peace; ſome becauſe they will prefer the government of that country, others by caprice, others through ſpite, or to rid themſelves from military government, ſuch as that of Louiſiana muſt neceſſarily be. That wiſh muſt be general in the caſe of war between France and England, for admitting that the latter maintains her naval ſuperiority (as I have already proved in another place ſhe muſt, unleſs France changes her commercial ſyſtem in order to eſtabliſh it upon more liberal principles) the mouth of the Miſſiſſippi will be blocked up, and all the planters in the French colonies will be reduced to the greateſt diſtreſs, while thoſe of the United States, will derive from the war the greateſt benefit.

Then it will be that a great part of the capitals brought from France to Louiſiana, will paſs into the U. States, where are found farms, already cleared, for one half what it would have coſt a French planter to clear his; becauſe an American familiarized from his infancy to the uſe of the axe, has acquired a dexterity and a muſcular ſtrength which is never obtained by a man uſed to other buſineſs.

The experience of the paſt is wholly in ſupport of theſe obſervations. Though ſettled for one century, Louiſiana has never proſpered under the French or Spaniſh government. And one half of the commerce of New-Orleans is now carried on with American capitals under the guarantee of their treaty with Spain. As ſoon as the French will plant a rival colony, that no commerce will be carried on in any other place, in the United States, which the policy of their government may judge proper to encourage.

If the ſettlement of Louiſiana is not advantageous to France in a commercial view, becauſe it diverts capitals from a much more important channel, it is ſtill more contrary to her intereſts in a political point of view.—America is of the utmoſt importance to France whether conſidered as a commercial or maritime power. I have explained my opinion fully in this firſt relation, on another occaſion, as to the other, there is no queſtion that an agricultural nation, which by her induſtry and her new materials, is able to procure all the ſuperfluous luxuries of Europe, and whoſe habits and occupations prevent them from manufacturing for themſelves, there can be no queſtion that ſuch a nation muſt afford a very important market to the inhabitants of the old world.

In this view, the commerce of the United State is conſidered as very profitable to England, but when French manufactures ſhall have obtained all the improvement of which they are capable; when commerce ſhall be eſtabliſhed upon a ſuitable baſis, it will preſent a much greater variety of articles upon which to ſupport itſelf than the commerce of England. Woolen articles & hard ware are the only articles which America receives from England; but France ſhall furniſh not only all theſe, but her agricul-

ture will gain by the ſale of her wines, her brandies and her oils. Thoſe advantages added to the relative ſituation of France and the United States, which removes every ſuſpicion of rivalry between them both by ſea and land, have exhibited France as the natural ally of the United States to the eye of thoſe who have conſidered, in the extent of her power, a new pledge of the ſecurity of their commerce and their future tranquility. They have done homage to the wiſdom of thoſe ſtatesmen, who at the concluſion of an adventageous war have tho't that France would gain more by ſecuring the ſolid friendſhip of the United States, than by acquiring a territory which would be for them an object of jealouſy, and might again force them under the domation of a people whoſe yoke they had juſt aſſiſted them to ſhake off.

I am not ignorant how delicate it is to foretell political miſfortunes which might reſult to France and the United States from the poſſeſſion of Louiſiana and the Floridas by the former. I muſt either conceal that which truth would have me ſay, or, on the other hand, frighten certain querulous minds, who may fancy they ſee a threat in my frankneſs. Nevertheleſs, a citizen of one of the two nations, and ſtrongly attached to each, I hope that thoſe to whom this memorial may be delivered, will be able to ſet a juſt value on the motives of my conduct, and will ſee in it, nothing but my exertion to remove every ſubject of diſpute between two people formed to aſſiſt one another: and although I am too well acquainted with there fources of my own country to dread the power of any European nations, it will eaſily be ſeen that I am incapable of conceiving the ridiculous idea of threatening a government which has ſeen all Europe bend the knee before its power.

I have obſerved that France and the United States, are in a reſpective ſituation, ſo fortunate as to have no point of colliſion. They may aſſiſt, without being tempted to hurt one another in any manner. This commerce is uſeful to both nations; this union of ſentiments and intereſts reſts upon principles which ought to form the maritime code, and deliver the univerſe from the tyranny founded by Great Britain, which ſhe maintains and which never will be combated with ſucceſs, until the other powers, by uniting, will abridge her means, by transferring to nations more moderate a part of her commerce; and as their is no nation on the globe whoſe conſumption offers to foreign manufactures reſources as vaſt as thoſe offered by the United States, if we conſider with what rapidity this conſumption increaſes, the means which America has of creating a navy when her political ſituation ſhall render it neceſſary, we ſhall be obliged to own that France, muſt have very ſtrong motives and very powerful, to induce her to abandon theſe advantages, and change a natural ally, from a warm friend into a ſuſpicious and jealous neighbour, and perhaps hereafter into a declared enemy.

[TO BE CONCLUDED.]

Be it our weekly task,
To note the paſſing tidings of the times.

Hudson, *July* 26, 1803.

By the Preſident of the U. S. of America.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS great and weighty matters claiming the conſideration of the Congreſs of the United States, form an extraordinary occaſion for convening them: I do by theſe preſents appoint Monday the 17th day of October next for their meeting at the City of Waſhington, hereby requiring their reſpective Senators and Repreſentatives, then and there to aſſemble in Congreſs, in order to receive ſuch communications as may then be made to them, and to conſult and determine on ſuch meaſures as, in their wiſdom may be deemed meet for the welfare of the United States.

In teſtimony whereof, I have cauſed the ſeal of the United States to be hereunto affixed, and ſigned the ſame with my hand.

Done at the City of Waſhington, the ſixteenth day of July, in the year of our Lord, one thouſand
(L. S.) eight hundred and three; and in the twenty-eighth year of the Independence of the United States.

(Signed) TH: JEFFERSON.
By the Preſident,
(Signed) JAMES MADDISON, *Sec'ry.*

From the Alexandria Expositor.

"*Waſhington City, July* 15.

"SIR,

"The treaty concluded with France by Mr. Monroe, was received laſt evening by the Preſident. The conditions for which France ceded Louiſiana to the United States are 15 millions, two hundred thouſand dollars.—Eleven Millions are to be paid in new ſtock, to be iſſued by the United States, bearing 6 per cent. intereſt—the balance to be applied to the payment of American merchants to whom France is indebted.

"The accuracy of this ſtatement may be depended on, except the odd ſum above 15 millions, in which I am not certain whether my memory ſerves me.

Yours reſpectfully,

"J. D. WESCOTT."

By an arrival at New-York, in 16 days from Antigua, advice is received, that Tobago was taken by the Britiſh force.—That a expedition had ſailed from Antigua, conſiſting of 5 ſail of the line and 7000 troops, againſt Martinique, and that four 74's with the Diamond Emerald and Venus frigates, had cut out of Port Royal and St. Pierre's, (Mar.) 32 ſail of French veſſels, of different diſcriptions. The brig Buſy had ſent three prizes into Antigua, one of them which was very valuable, from the Coaſt of Guinea, having on board 373 ſlaves, 130 boxes of gold duſt, and 135 Elephant's teeth. A ſquadron conſiſting of 7 ſail of the line and 4 tranſports, with troops, had arrived at Barbadoes from Europe, which captured 4 French veſſels on the paſſage.

At the celebration of the 4th of July at Rutland, (Vermont) a young gentleman by the name of William T. Hall, was killed by the burſting of a cannon. "His head was blown from his body, ſcattered and diſperſed in a thouſand pieces, and the fragments found in every direction; a lifeleſs trunk was all that was to be ſeen of this enterprizing young man."—Another perſon, Mr. George Down, was dangerouſly wounded, but hopes are entertained of his recovery. Several other perſons were alſo wounded, but not dangerouſly.

[*Albany Centinel.*]

Extract of a letter from New-Orleans, dated 11*th June*, 1803.

"Two days ago, capt. Collins arrived here with Gen. Bowles, who has been delivered up to the Spaniards, by the Indians in the American intereſt, at the inſtigation of our agent here, Col. Hawkins. He is in the fort St. Charles, ironed, and will (ſo ſays report) be ſent to Havanna in a day or two. He threatens vengeance againſt the Americans, if ever he gets his liberty again."

The Knot.

MARRIED,

On Sunday evening laſt, by Rev. Mr. Judd, Mr. RICHARD M. ESSELSTYN, to Miss CHARITY VAN HOESEN, both of this city.

The Wreath.

FOR THE BALANCE.

SONG.

NOW, my LAURA, I must leave thee ;
'Tis my country calls me hence ;
Will thy OSCAR's absence grieve thee,
While he fights in its defence.
Give, oh, give some kind assurance,
'Ere I take my last farewell ;
Then of hope, the sweet endurance
Shall in my fond bosom dwell

When surrounded oft' by danger—
When the thundering cannon roar—
Will not some more happy stranger
Gain [illegible] I had won before ?
No—my LAURA still will bless me,
Though misfortune marks my way :
Then let grief no more distress me—
Hope, I feel thy cheering ray.

Yes—'tis honour now invites me ;
Honour's call I must obey ;
Yet 'tis love alone delights me—
Love alone can joy convey.
To this blissful predeliction
Every wish I here resign ;
Still, though absent, my affection
Is forever—ever thine.

How my LAURA's charms inspire me !
Now to grief I bid adieu :
Hush ! 'tis needless to desire me
Oft to speak and think of you
Long I've felt the soft impression
On this fond and faithful heart ;
But from you the dear confession
E'en to death can life impart.

JULIENNE.

Kingston, Ulster County.

[The following lines of the eminently ingenious and pious Dr. DODDRIDGE, addressed to his "*Wife's Bosom*," are a more forcible plea *for* marriage, than are a hundred libertine arguments *against* it.

Edit. Bal.]

OPEN, open, lovely breast,
Lull my weary head to rest ;
Soft and warm, and sweet and fair,
Balmy antidote of care.
Fragrant source of sure delight,
Downy couch of welcome night,
Ornament of rising day,
Always constant, always gay !
In this gentle, calm retreat
All the train of graces meet ;
Truth, and innocence, and love,
From this temple ne'er remove.
Sacred virtue's worthiest shrine,
Art thou here, and art thou mine ?
Wonder, gratitude and joy,
Blest vicissitude ! employ
Every moment, every thought :
Crowds of cares are long forgot.

Open, open, beauteous breast,
Angels here might seek their rest.

Cæsar, fill thy shining throne,
A nobler seat I call my own.
Here I reign with boundless sway,
Here I triumph night and day :
Spacious empire ! glorious power !
Mine of inexhausted store !

Let the wretched love to roam,
Joy and I can live at home.

Open, open, balmy breast,
Into raptures waken rest.

Diversity.

A GALLANT DUTCHMAN.

IN the year 1666, De Ruyter, a most celebrated Dutch Admiral, having been worsted in an engagement with the British navy and obliged to retreat, was heard frequently to exclaim with the utmost indignation, "My God ! what a wretch am I ? Among so many thousand bullets, is there not one to put an end to my miserable life ?"

The next year, De Ruyter took ample revenge.—He sailed up the river Thames with a Dutch fleet, burnt several British ships, and threw the city of London into the utmost consternation.

A FRENCHMAN, at St. Eustatia, who had been an eminent merchant, but by misfortunes had lost all his property, being commanded to make out an inventory of all his effects, when that island was taken by Admiral Rodney ; he took his pen and wrote the following short, but emphatic account of his condition.—"No money, no goods, no trade, no credit, no reputation, and only a poor broken heart !"

A RIGHTEOUS JUDGE.

IN this country formerly, a Judge of the name of Sewell, a man of unspotted integrity, stepped into a neighbouring hatter's shop to purchase a set of second-hand brushes for his shoes. The hatter handing him brushes, said, "If these will answer your purpose, your honour is welcome to them, for they are so much worn as to be of no use to me." "I thank you for your kind offer, replied Mr. Sewell ; I will *purchase* the brushes, if you please, but I cannot receive them *gratis :* when I first accepted the office of Judge, it was a fixed principle in my mind, never to receive a gift, nor to place myself in any circumstances which might have even a possible tendency to warp my judgment."

AT a town meeting in this country, a man named *Shote* was appointed hog constable, *that is*, an overseer of Swine : and a punning neighbour attempted to make merriment on the occasion by the following couplet.

The wisdom of our town now stands confest ;—
One *Shote* is chose to govern all the rest.

THE RIGHTS OF MAN.

A DASHING highwayman being at the place of execution, in company with a chimney-sweeper, and anxious, whatever spots there might be on his reputation, to preserve his leather breeches unsullied, desired his companion to stand at a greater distance—"Why, (replied Sweep) hav'nt I as much right to be here as you have ?"

[*Port Folio,*]

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